

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 119-126 and 129-131 are pending in this application. In the previous RCE response filed June 3, 2005, Claims 119-123 were amended for clarity with the recitation: "native sequence polypeptide," but its supportive reference within the specification was inadvertently omitted. Applicants hereby submit that support for the above recitation can be found in the specification, specifically on page 304, line 26. Further, Claims 120-123 inadvertently depended from Claim 39 instead of Claim 119. This error has been amended in this submission and "lung or colon tumor" has been amended to "lung or colon tumors" for clarity. No new matter is added by way of these amendments and their entry is respectfully requested.

Further, Applicants submit a copy of the Declaration of Audrey D. Goddard in this submission which supplements the arguments already presented in the response of June 3, 2005. This submission merely serves to complete the record concerning the value of gene amplification data in support of specific and substantial asserted utility, as explained below. Consideration of this Declaration is respectfully requested. No new matter is added by way of this submission.

Applicants had previously submitted that the results of the TaqMan™ PCR, reported in ΔC_t units, are disclosed in the passage on page 539, lines 37-39 of the instant specification. As explained therein, one unit corresponds to one PCR cycle or approximately a 2-fold amplification, relative to control, two units correspond to 4-fold, 3 units to 8-fold amplification and so on. Using this PCR-based assay, Applicants showed that the gene encoding for PRO1112 was significantly amplified, that is, it showed approximately 1.135-1.775 ΔC_t units which corresponds to $2^{1.135}$ - $2^{1.775}$ - fold amplification or **2.196 fold to 3.364-fold** amplification in seven lung tumors and 1.065-2.265 ΔC_t units which corresponds to $2^{1.065}$ - $2^{2.265}$ - fold amplification or **2.092 fold to 4.807-fold** amplification in twelve out of fifteen colon tumors, and thus, the PRO1112 gene has utility as a diagnostic marker of lung or colon cancers.

In support of their showing that these gene amplification values are significant, Applicants submit herewith, a Declaration by Dr. Audrey D. Goddard. Applicants particularly draw the Examiner's attention to page 3 of the Goddard Declaration which clearly states that:

It is further my considered scientific opinion that an at least **2-fold increase** in gene copy number in a tumor tissue sample relative to a normal (*i.e.*, non-tumor)

sample is significant and useful in that the detected increase in gene copy number in the tumor sample relative to the normal sample serves as a basis for using relative gene copy number as quantitated by the TaqMan PCR technique as a diagnostic marker for the presence or absence of tumor in a tissue sample of unknown pathology. Accordingly, a gene identified as being amplified at least 2-fold by the quantitative TaqMan PCR assay in a tumor sample relative to a normal sample is **useful as a marker for the diagnosis of cancer**, for monitoring cancer development and/or for measuring the efficacy of cancer therapy (Emphasis added).

Accordingly, the **2.196 fold to 3.364-fold** amplification in seven lung tumors and the **2.092 fold to 4.807-fold** amplification in twelve out of fifteen colon tumors would be considered significant and credible by one skilled in the art, based upon the facts disclosed in the Goddard Declaration.

Further, Applicants have submitted ample evidence to show that, in general, if a gene is amplified in cancer, it is more likely than not that the encoded protein will also be expressed at an elevated level. First, the articles by Orntoft *et al.*, Hyman *et al.*, and Pollack *et al.* (submitted with Applicants' Response filed June 25, 2004) collectively teach that in general, gene amplification increases mRNA expression. Applicants further submitted that, even if there were no correlation between gene amplification and increased mRNA/protein expression, (which Applicants expressly do not concede), a polypeptide encoded by an amplified gene in cancer would **still** have a specific, substantial, and credible utility as explained below. The Declaration of Dr. Avi Ashkenazi had supporting evidence for such a utility in a real-world example (the HER-2/ Neu example) presented in an article by Hanna and Mornin (both submitted with Applicants' Response filed June 25, 2004). The article supported the view that, even when the protein is not over-expressed, an assay relying on both tests leads to a more accurate classification of the cancer and a more effective treatment of it. Thus, as evidenced by the Ashkenazi Declaration and the teachings of Hanna and Mornin, one skilled in the art would appreciate that simultaneous testing of gene amplification and gene product over-expression enables more accurate tumor classification, even if the gene-product, the protein, were not over-expressed. This leads to better determination of a suitable therapy for the tumor. Thus,

Applicants submit that the significant gene amplification data lends utility support for the PRO1112 protein as well.

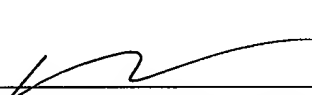
The present application is believed to be in *prima facie* condition for allowance, and an early action to that effect is respectfully solicited.

Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-1641 (Attorney Docket No. 39780-2730 P1C13).

Please direct any calls in connection with this application to the undersigned at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 4, 2005

By:  (43,1026)
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